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SUGAR-TRADE;  
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DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES  
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L O N D O N :

Printed by E. SAY, in *Avenary-Lane*, for R. WILLUCK, at Sir  
*Isaac Newton's-Head* in *Cornhill*. 1747.

[ Price Six-Pence. ]

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STATS





THE  
S T A T E  
OF THE  
SUGAR - TRADE;

S H E W I N G

The dangerous Consequences that must attend  
any additional Duty thereon.

**S**INCE an additional Duty on Sugar is once more talked of, it behoves every Well-wisher to his Country, to exert his Faculties in order to inform the Publick of the ill Consequences that must follow an additional Burthen on this declining Trade; and to satisfy the worthy Land-holders of *Great Britain*, that the *British* Sugar Planters now pay more Taxes than they do, and more than any of their Rival Neighbours, besides many other Incumbrances and Hardships they labour under.

SOME People urge that this Duty will fall on the Consumer, and not on the Planter; or that if it shall fall on the Planters, they are well able to bear it from the exorbitant Price Sugar has lately

fold for; and they would strengthen this Opinion from the Way of Living of some of our Sugar-Planters.

T H E R E is a great Variety in the produce of Sugar in all *America*: Some Years, some particular Plantations, as well as the Colonies of some Powers, make large Crops, whilst others make short Crops; and some Years there will be more Sugar made by the Whole, than will answer the *European* Consumption, and some Years less, as is the Case this very Year, (1747) which is apparently the Cause of the Rise of the Price of Sugar; but in other Years, when it shall happen that there is more made in *America*, than is wanted in *Europe*, which must be taken as a general Market, the Price will fall in Proportion all over *Europe*, and particularly in *Great Britain*, without any Regard to Duties. So that all the Duties on Sugar in *Great Britain*, as well as the Colonies, will be so much Money taken from the neat Income of our Planters.

T H U S it appears that the Price of Sugar fluctuates according to the Quantity imported into *Europe*, without any regard to any advanced Duties. Nor can the Quantity be proportioned or ascertain'd according to the Demand, as in the Case of many other Commodities, from the great Charge in settling a Sugar Plantation, the long growth of the Sugar-Cane, the uncertain Produce, and many other Reasons. It can be easily proved from the Merchants Books, that during the last Peace, Sugar sold at between 30 s. and 40 s. per Hundred Weight, then fell down to between 15 s. and 25 s. according to the Surplus at Market, and then rose again to between 30 s. and 40 s. according to the Scarcity. And all this Time there was little or no Variation in Freights, Insurance, or Duties.

I W I L L suppose this intended Duty to be one Farthing per Pound, or 2 s. 4 d. per Hundred Weight, as formerly mentioned, and shall make my Computations accordingly.

T H E



THE Quantity of Sugar imported into *Great Britain*,\* is abated of late Years, from high Prices of Negroes and other Plantation Necessaries, Hurricanes, Losses at Sea, and other Discouragements; and the Price of Sugar is, of Consequence, much higher than it was before such Abatement, and yet the Planters in general are no Gainers thereby, since 60,000 Hhds. if sold now at 42 s. *per* Hundred Weight in an Average, or 50,000 Hhds. at 48 s. *per* Hundred, or 40,000 Hhds. at 56 s. *per* Hundred, will clear our Planters in general less than 70,000 Hhds. (which is a full Crop) will in Time of Peace if sold, at 25 s. *per* Hundred in an Average. All which will appear from the Appendix hereunto annex'd mark'd A. from which the following Table is taken.

A Table shewing what the British Sugar Planters now pay for Taxes, and what remains to the Planters; and how much *per Cent.* one Farthing *per* Pound, or 2 s. 4 d. *per* Hundred additional Tax, will amount to on such Remains.

Hhds of Sugar of 12 C. imported into <i>Great-Britain</i> .	To sell at <i>per</i> Hund.	Plantation Charges, Freight, Insurance, &c. <i>per</i> Hundred.	Remains after the said Charges are deducted.	Duties and Taxes <i>per</i> Hund. from such Remains	Remains <i>per</i> Hund. after all Charges and Taxes are deducted.	2 s. 4 d. additional Duty on such Remains is.
In Time of Peace. suppose 70000	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 25 0	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 11 3	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 13 9	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 4 5	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 9 4	<i>per Cent.</i> 25
In time of War with <i>France</i> . suppose 60000	0 42 0	1 8 6	0 13 6	0 5 5	0 8 1	28½
50000	0 48 0	1 13 7	0 14 5	0 6 0	0 8 5	27½
40000	0 56 0	2 1 0	0 15 0	0 6 8	0 8 4	28

It appears by the first Article of this Table, that 4 s. 5 d. *per* Hundred Duties taken from 13 s. 9 d. *per* Hundred, is 31 *per Cent.*, or 6 s. 6 d. now paid out of every 20 s. Sterling, and the additional Duty before-mention'd of 2 s. 4 d. *per* Hundred taken from 9 s. 4 d. *per* Hundred, is 25 l. *per Cent.* or 25 l. out of every 100 l. clear'd by the Planters in general from their Plantations,

\* Vide Appendix B. No. II.

when

when 70,000 Hhds. of Sugar are sold in *Great Britain* in one Year at 25 s. *per* Hundred Weight in an Average, and the other three Articles may be computed accordingly.

T H U S it appears to a Demonstration, from these four Computations, which are fully explain'd by the said Appendix A, that the Price of Sugar is govern'd by the Quantity, and that the Duties lie on the Planters, and that they pay a much larger Proportion of the neat Income of their Plantations for Taxes, than is now paid by the Landholders of *Great Britain*.

T H E S E Computations are made upon the whole *British* Sugary, from the best Proofs that an Affair of this Sort can admit of. But in this Case, as in all others of the like Nature, there is a great Variety as to Particulars. Some Planters will make much more than others from their Skill, Art, Industry and good Management, as well as from the Goodness of their Soil, Quality of their Sugar, Situation for Rains, commodious Buildings, Success as to Mortality amongst their Negroes, Horses and Cattle; and great Variety will happen from Hurricanes and Blast; and some particular Spots of Land may be compared to Hop-Lands in *England*, and some few Plantations, in very good Years, will yield as much Rum as will go near to answer their Plantation Expences, and others not half as much; and sometimes the Sugar and Rum together will not answer the necessary Expences of the Plantation; and many of our Plantations often run their Owners in Debt from dry Weather and other Casualties, (without any Regard to Captures) as is the Case this Year with many of our Sugar Planters, altho' the Price of Sugar is at this Time so high. And these Planters must have Recourse to their Merchants and Factors in *England*, and borrow Money of them, at 5 l. *per Cent*, Interest, to support their Plantations till better Times, unless an additional Duty on Sugar shall put a Check to their usual Credit on such Disasters, and thereby oblige them to borrow Money in the Colonies at 8 l. *per Cent* Interest, if this Duty will not affect their Credit there also, and compel them to remove with their moveable Stock to settle in Foreign Colonies.

T H E R E



**T H E R E** are other Planters who have met with better Success from the Reasons or Varieties just mention'd; and some of them live here and enjoy the Fruits of, perhaps, an Hundred Years Industry of their Ancestors, in Planting, Merchandize, and other Professions in that Part of the World, who thereby lent a helping Hand towards the Advancement of the *British* Colonies, and consequently the *British* Trade and Navigation.

**B U T** these Sugar Planters are very few in Proportion to those that are labouring with the utmost Industry in the Colonies, against a strong Rivalship, heavy Duties, and many other Incumbrances.

**T H E R E** is another Point worthy of the most serious Attention with regard to laying an additional Duty on *British* Sugar, even let it be ever so small, which is the great Increase of the *French* in the *West-India* Trade over and above any other *European* Power.

**T H E** Sugars produced by the *French* in 1742, amounted to the Quantity of \* 122,500 Hhds. of 12 Hundred each; and they spare to foreign Markets from the Quantity of 60,000 to 80,000 such Hhds. *per Annum*, besides Indigo, Ginger, Coffee, Cocoa, and other Products of their Sugar Islands, which together, before the present *French* War, amounted to upwards of two Millions Sterling: A Sum exceeding our Land-Tax of 4*s.* in the Pound. And before the Peace of *Utrecht*, the *English* exceeded the *French* in their *West-India* Trade abundantly, and even supplied them with *British* Sugar, and imported large Quantities of *British* Indigo, and now have lost that valuable Branch of Trade by a Multiplicity of Duties: And may not the same Cause produce the same Effect with Regard to *British* Sugar?

\* Vide Appendix B. No. I.

THE Quantity of Sugars produced by the *English*, the same Year, amounted to no more than \* 65,500 Hhds. of 12 Hundred each, and the Exportation of all the *British West-India* Products, to all Foreign Markets and *Ireland* too, will scarcely pay for the Indigo we now take of Foreigners. This has a melancholy Appearance, when it is consider'd that there was the Quantity of 25,000 Hhds. of Sugar of 12 Hundred each, exported from *Great Britain* in the Year 1717, besides Ginger, and other *West-India* Products.

THE *Portuguese* produced in their several Settlements in the *Brazils*, in the Year 1736, about † 69,000 Chests of Sugar of 12 Hundred each, and supply *Spain*, the *Mediterranean*, *Hamburg* and *Holland*, with a considerable Proportion of that Produce, and formerly they supplied *England* and *France* with considerable Quantities of Sugar, before they advanced their Duty to *El Dizieme*, or 10 per Cent; and before the *French* ran so far a-head of all their Rival Neighbours.

THE *Dutch* usually produce between 30,000 and 40,000 Hhds. of Sugar *per Annum* at *Surinam*, and are now, with the Help of the † *English*, making Improvements on *Berbecie* and *Isequebe*, an extensive Country well water'd with navigable Rivers, adjoining to *Surinam* on the Continent of *South America*; and sometimes they import Sugar from the *East Indies*.—They pay 3 per Cent Duty on their Sugar either in their Plantations, or in *Holland*, at the Option of the Proprietor, and according to their Method of rating their Sugar, do not pay above 2 per Cent on the full Value.

\* † Vide Appendix B. No. I.

‡ Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados to his Friend in London, dated July, 2, 1747.

“ I can inform you, that many of the Gentlemen of this Island, as well  
 “ Planters as Merchants, have chose to lay out their Money in purchasing  
 “ Plantations in the *Dutch* Settlements at *Berbecie* and *Isequebe*, rather than in this or  
 “ any other of the *English* Sugar Islands, particularly Col. G — ns, Judge G — es,  
 “ Mr. B — er, Major G — ey C — ke, Capt. B — be, and many others.

WHETHER



W H E T H E R the great Increase of the *French* in this valuable Branch of Commerce, so much beyond any other *European* Power, is owing to the Extent and Fertility of their Territories in the *West-Indies*, or to their prudent Regulations and Encouragements at Home and Abroad, from the Experience and Vigilance of their Council of Commerce, I will not determine; tho' I believe chiefly to the latter; but be that as it may, I shall proceed with shewing the particular Care the *French* take of their Commerce to *Africa* and their *West-India* Islands, which will appear from what follows, *viz.*

I N one of the *French* Memorials, the Deputies of the Council of Trade represent to the Royal Council, “ That the Commerce of *Guinea* has such Relation to that of the *French* Islands “ in the *West-Indies*, That the one cannot subsist without the “ other. By those Trades we have deprived our Competitors in “ Traffick of the great Profits which they drew from Us, and “ may put ourselves into a Condition, by their Example, to draw “ Profit in our Turn from them, and especially from the \* *English*. “ We may increase those Trades considerably, seeing that Nation “ in their Islands, with less Advantage than we, in Territories of “ less Extent, and in much less Time, have found Means to employ yearly above 500 Ships, whilst we do not, without great “ Difficulty, employ 100.—Every Body is sensible of the Benefit “ of Navigation, and that the Happiness and Glory of a State “ very much depend upon it: There can be no Commerce without it; it governs the Fortunes of the Merchants; it maintains “ a great Number of Subjects, Seamen and Mechanicks; no one “ is ignorant that the Navigation of *France* owes all its Increase “ and Splendor to the Commerce of its Islands, and that it cannot

\* It is plain from hence, that what the *French* have in View, is to crush or secure to themselves the *British* Sugar Colonies in *America*, so that the *English* in Time, may be obliged to take Sugars from the *French*, as they did formerly from the *English*.

“ be kept up and enlarged otherwise than by that Commerce.”  
Page 1, 2.

AND in Page 13, there are the following Words, viz. “ High Duties hinder great Consumption; the dearer any thing is, the more sparing are People in using it; this is contrary to the Design of improving Colonies.” \*

IT appears that the *French* have strictly observed that Rule, as they have laid little or no Duties on the Importation of their Sugar, or any of their *American* Products, since the Year 1698, however pressing the Exigencies of their Government have been, or whatever Price their Sugar has sold at since that Time.

THEY pay but  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent on a low Valuation, which reduces it to about 2 per Cent on the Importation of their Sugar into *France*, besides an Inland Duty of three Livres, or 2 s. 9 d. Sterling, per Hundred, with a Deduction; yet Sugars, and other Effects of their *African* Company, are exempted from half the Imposts payable at the Custom-House, and from all local Duties on what is imported or exported by them: And the *French* Planters pay but 1 per Cent on the Exportation of their Plantation Products from their Islands, whilst the Planters of *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward* Islands pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent on their Exports.

THE *French* King allows his Subjects that Trade to *Africa*, a Bounty of 10 Livres, or 9 s. 2 d. Sterling a-head for every *Negro*, and as much for every Ounce of Gold Dust which they carry from the Coast of *Guinea*; and they are allowed several other Advantages.

THE *French* are permitted to carry their Sugar, and other *American* Products, from their Sugar Islands, directly to *Spain*, and from the commodious Situation of *Dunkirk*, *Ostend* and *Mar-*

\* It is notorious that whenever the Price of Sugar is high in *Great Britain*, the Consumption, and consequently the Revenue, abates in Proportion.

*seilles,*



*seilles*, they have in Effect the like Advantage to *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Germany* and *Italy*.

AND although the *French* King's Edicts, or Laws, are as strict as our Acts of Trade and Navigation, as to the Prohibition of Foreigners from trading in their Islands and Colonies in *America*, yet their great Officers have discretionary Power to dispense with those Laws, where it shall appear for the Benefit of their Colonies, and without prejudice to the Trade and Navigation of *France*.

THEY often exchange their Surplus Rum and Molasses with the *English* for Cash, Horses, Shipping, Timber, Provisions and other Plantation Necessaries, to a very great Amount.

THERE is a considerable Trade carried on between the *French* Islands and the *Spanish* Islands of *Margueritta*, *Trinidado*, *Porto-Rico*, and other *Spanish* Ports in *America*, whereby the *French* receive from the *Spaniards*, Money, Horses, Mules, Cocoa, Cochineal, Tobacco and other *American* Products, in return for *French* Manufactures and Negroes. And the *French* employ between 100 and 150 Sail of Sloops and other Vessels, in and about the Island of *Martinico*.

THE *French* King grants Lands in his Plantations, *Gratis*, to poor People, sent thither from *France*, and gives them other Encouragements to go over and settle there; and moreover, lends Money to his *American* Subjects, in Cases of Hurricanes, or other unavoidable Misfortunes.

THEY check exorbitant Fees, extravagant Port Charges and Extortions, and discountenance Usury and high Interest in their Colonies, and take special Care that none of their Planters Estates are broke up by hasty Creditors, and in such a Manner as tends to the Advantage of all Parties interested, as well as to the Benefit of the Colony.

THE Fortifications in the *French* Sugar Islands are erected and maintained at the King's Expence; which in the *English* Islands, is chiefly

chiefly done by the Inhabitants at a vast Expence, especially in Time of War, and that exclusive of the said Duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. And he pays Wages to Marines that are taken on Board their private Ships, which Ships are at the Expence of Victuals only for such Marines.

THE *French* have lately sent a Governor, with Men and Cannon, to *Sta Lucia*, with a View of seizing and settling that Island, where there is as good an Harbour as that in the Island of *Cape Breton*, in Sight of *Martinico*, and another not much inferior to it; and they are determined to hold it at all Events, well knowing that the Power that holds that Island will keep their Enemies in Awe in that Part of the World, and distress them in Time of War, if not totally overthrow them: For this Reason, as the Marquis *De Champaigne*, General of the *French* Windward Islands, declared long since to the Author. It has always been thought good Policy in both Crowns to let this fruitful and important Island remain neutral; and it is to be hoped that timely Care will be taken that it may be so, or that it may be ours, since we have now so great a Superiority at Sea; and lest the *French* should fortify this Harbour, in like Manner as they did that in the said Island of *Cape Breton*, and thereby give another tempting Azylum for the distressed Sugar Planters of *Barbados*, and the *Leeward* Islands, without some farther Relief, instead of additional Hardships.

THEY Coin small Pieces of Silver in *France* for the particular Uses of their Sugar Colonies, and send it there to pay off their Governors, and other publick Officers, and to ease their Trade. On the other Hand, the *British* Sugar Planters raise Money to pay, not only their own Governors and other publick Officers, but also the Governors of *Bermuda* and the *Bahama* Islands in *America*, as well as the Governor of the Island of *Jersey* in *Europe*.

THE tender Care the *French* take of their Trade is further evident from the following Extract taken from the before-mention'd Memorial,



Memorial, presented by the Deputies of the Council of Commerce to the Royal Council in 1701, viz.

“ T H E Deputies are obliged to observe further to the Council,  
 “ that for three or four Years past, a Duty is levied, at *St. Domingo*,  
 “ of two Sols per Livre, or Pound Weight, on Indigo shipp'd off  
 “ there. This Novelty is the more pernicious, because that Drug  
 “ serves for dying our Manufactures into Blues or Blacks, and because  
 “ we make a considerable Traffick of it to the North. 'Tis of great  
 “ Importance for the Council to be pleas'd to take off this Duty,  
 “ which is capable of ruining the Cultivation of this Drug.” Page 15.

T H E S E two Sols per Pound Duty on Indigo, is about 4 *per Cent* on 2 s. 3 d. *Sterling*, the usual Price of one Pound of Indigo in the *West-Indies*. I wish we could see such a Report here with Regard to the Duties paid by the *British* Sugar Planters.

T H I S Council of Trade is so wisely established, that the Royal Council form their Resolutions, chiefly upon the Informations they receive from it; and this Establishment seems more agreeable to the Intention of improving Commerce, as this Council is chiefly elected by Merchants of their principal trading Towns; and besides the elected must be Men that have been a long Time engaged in Commerce.

N o w I have shewn the particular Care the *French* have taken to encourage their Sugar Trade, and the great Success they have met with, I shall observe that a \* lost Trade, of this Nature and Consequence, cannot be regain'd without the TENDEREST CARE of the *British* Legislature; nor can the most industrious People, in that Part of the World, make any great Improvements in their Quantity of Sugar, so as to afford any considerable direct Exportation to foreign Markets, until they advance their Number of Negroes,

\* Vide Appendix B. No. II.

and

and other Stock and Property proportionably; which cannot be expected in any short Space of Time, if at all, whilst so large a Proportion of the neat Profits of their present Stock and Property is taken away for Duties and Taxes.

AND besides the greater Part of our Sugar, according to the present Situation of our Sugar Trade, must come to *Great Britain*, from the Influence the Merchants and Factors of *Great Britain* have over the Planters that are indebted to them, together with the Encouragements the *French* receive from their Mother Country, as they can thereby afford their Sugar cheaper at Foreign Markets than the *English* can, without plentiful Crops on our Part, whilst short Crops happen on theirs.

SINCE this is the Case, let every Man judge whether our Sugar Trade can bear more Duties, or whether it does not stand in Need of immediate Relief; for if our Quantity of Sugar continues to \* abate, the Price in *Great Britain* will, of Course, be much higher, which will consequently increase the Practice of Smuggling Loaf Sugar from *Holland* and *Hamburg*, as has been practised for many Years past, in the North of *Scotland*, and other Parts of *Great Britain*.

AND should the expected Revenue, from this proposed additional Duty on Sugar be found † insufficient, what will be the Consequence of such an additional Duty?

FOR suppose the Consumption of *British* Sugar, in *Great Britain*, should, by Means of high Taxes, smuggling and † † *Desertion into foreign Colonies*, be reduced to 400,000 Cwt. after an additional Duty of 2 s. 4 d. per Cwt. should be laid, which is much about the Quantity imported into *Great Britain* this Year, then the Duties of 3 s. 6 d. and 2 s. 4 d. will fall short of the fin-

\* Vide Appendix B. No. II.

† † Vide Appendix C.



gle Duty of 3 s. 6 d. from 1728 to 1735 upwards of \* 13,000 L. per Annum.

T H E R E was indeed a great Importation of Sugar into *Great Britain* during this last mentioned Term of 7 Years, which brought the Price down to a very low Ebb. This discouraged smuggling of Foreign Loaf-Sugar, and increased the Consumption of *British* Sugar, and consequently the Revenue. And will not the Decrease of the Consumption of *British* Sugar have the contrary Effect? Since whatever Quantities of Sugar this Nation shall consume over and above what shall be imported from our Plantations, must be smuggled in, which will substitute the Products of our Rivals in the Room of our own, to the great Prejudice of the Landed-Interest of this Kingdom, as it will abate the Consumption of all Sorts of our † Manufactures that are sent not only directly to the Sugar Plantations, but also to *Africa*, *Ireland*, *Madeira*, and the Northern Colonies and Fisheries, in Exchange for Negroes, Salt Beef, Pork, Fish, Train-Oil, Timber-Staves and other Necessaries for the Sugar Colonies. All which

\* Vide Appendix C.

† Woollen, Linnen, Silk, Iron, Leather, Copper, Brass and other Manufactures, and particularly Duroys, Camblets, Crape, Cottons, Pennistones, Kerseys, Broad-Cloth, Stockings, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Straining-Cloth, Callicots, Fustians, Tickens, Lace, Lawns, Oznabrigs, Garlix, Silecias, Check, *Holland*-Duck, Hammels, Crocus, Cambrick, Saddles, Gloves, Harness, Shoes, Boots, Belts, Hoës, Bills, Locks, Nails, Bar-Iron, Axle-Trees, Cart-Streokes, Coppers, Stills, Ladles, Scammers, Cranes, Pumps, Coolers, Knives, Gudgeons, Capooles and Steps, Windmill Cases, Brasses, Buckles, Hoops, Sugar-Pots and Drips, Lead, Pewter, Cordage, Coals, Bricks, Tiles, Soap, Tallow, Candles, Pipes, Tobacco, Cards, Beer, and Ale, Oats, Beans, Bacon, Pease, Cheese, Butter, Oatmeal, Spice, Wigs, Snuff, Pickles, Oil of all Sorts, Books, Paint, Horses, Guns, Pistols, Gunpowder, Drums, Trumpets and Hautboys, Medicines, Haberdashery, and Turnery-Wares, China, Glass, and Earthen Wares, Grind-Stones, Paving-Stones, Beds, Chairs, Cabinets, Escrutores, Clocks, Watches, Wrought-Plate, Carpets; and in short all Sorts of Household Goods and Apparel.

now

now maintain and support a large Branch of the *British* Navigation.

IT has also been urged, that Sugar is a luxurious Commodity, and therefore ought to be further tax'd; but when the Nature and Usefulness of that Commodity are duly weighed and consider'd, it may well be imagin'd that whilst we are consuming Sugar, we are, in Effect, consuming the *British* Products and Manufactures just mentioned, from which it originally arises. — And besides, Sugar gives Vent to Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rum, Arrack, and many other Commodities that pay large Duties to the Crown: These Duties will also abate in Proportion to the Abatement of the Consumption of those Articles, which are chiefly consumed by those that can afford it; and besides they contribute largely towards supporting our Trade to the *East-Indies*, as well as the *West-Indies*, and all other Trades dependant thereon. And Sugar also gives a Vent to many Sorts of Fruits of *Great Britain*, which are used for Sweetmeats, and for Home made Wines; but when Sugar is too high, many of those Fruits will fall to the Ground and rot.

SINCE it is thus apparent that the Manufactures and Traffick, and consequently the Navigation, Wealth and naval Power of *Great Britain*, depend, in great Measure, on the Trade of our Sugar Islands, it seems but reasonable it should meet with all due Encouragement.

AT least that nothing should be done to the Prejudice of this Trade, and consequently to the Prejudice of Old *England*, as it must end in the further Encouragement of the *French*, our greatest Rivals in Trade; for Discouragements on one Hand, will always give Advantage to the Competitor.

THE Consequence of which will infallibly, in the Course of a few Years, give our natural Enemy, and most powerful



ful Rivals, a Superiority over us in *their* NAVAL FORCE;  
 since \* “ the same Causes which streighten the *British* Commerce,  
 “ will naturally enlarge the *French*; and the Naval Power of either  
 “ will thrive or languish, in the same Degree, as their  
 “ Commerce gathers or loses Strength: and if so powerful  
 “ and populous a Nation as that of *France*, become superior to us  
 “ by Sea, our Whole is lost, and we are no more a  
 “ People.

\* Vide Mr. Addison's Works, Vol. 3. Page 46.



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C

APPENDIX

# A P P E N D I X A.

## N U M B E R I.

COMPUTATION on the Price of Sugar, and shewing the  
nett Income of the British Sugary in America, after paying  
Duties and other Charges.

In Time of P E A C E.

Suppose 75000 Hhds of Sugar, of 12 Cwt. round, were produced in all the British Sugar Islands in any one Year, that 5000 were shipped to North America and directly to foreign Markets, and the rest imported into Great Britain and sold at 25s. per Cwt. in an Average, and that 80000 Cwt. were re-exported, and that 50000 Hhds of Rum and Molasses were made in the same Year.

70000 Hhds. at 25s. per Cwt. or 15l. per Hhd.	1050000
5000 Hhds. of Sugar to North America, and directly to foreign Markets, at 10l. and	350000
50000 Hhds. of Rum and Molasses, at 6l. round	300000
	1400000

Charges per  
Hundred.

£ s. d.	For annual Supplies to make the above Goods, from Great Britain, Ireland, Guinsey, Madeira, and the Northern Colonies, together with other Plantation Expences	584000
0 5 8	After allowing 350000 for Rum, &c. as above	
0 3 9	Freight, at 45s. per Hhd.	157500
0 0 9	Insurance on the nett Value to the Planters, at 4 per Cent. to cover 100l. Sterling, at 9s	31500
0 1 1	Commission and Port Charges, at 13s. per Hhd.	45500
		234500
0 11 3		318500
		581500

In the Pound  
Sterling.

### D U T I E S to be deducted.

0 2 1	Paid in the Plantations 4 1-half per Cent. and for Militia, Fortification, and Governors, &c.	60000
0 4 5	Paid in Great Britain 3s. 6d. per Cwt. on 760000 Cwt. consumed, after deducting 5 per Cent. for Prompt Payment	126000
0 6 6		186000
0 13 6	Remains to all the Planters for the nett Income of their Plantations	£ 395000
2 0 0		
	Charges on one Hundred Weight of Sugar as above	0 11 3
	Duties as above per Hundred	* 0 4 5
	Remains to the Planters	† 0 9 4
		£ 0 13 9
		£ 1 5 0

N. B. \* 4s. 5d. per Ct. Duties from £ 13s. 9d. per Ct. is 31 per Cent. or 6s. 6d. now paid out of every 20s. Sterling, and the proposed additional Duty of 2s. 4d. per Ct. from † 9s. 4d. per Ct. will be 25 per Cent. or 25l. out of every 100l. clear'd by the Planter in general from the nett Income of their Plantations, when 70000 Hhds. of Sugar are sold in Great Britain in one Year at 25s. per Ct.

APPENDIX



# A P P E N D I X A.

## N U M B E R. II.

COMPUTATION on the Price of Sugar, shewing the neat Income of the British Sugary in America, after paying Duties and other Charges.

In Time of W A R with France.

Suppose 65000 Hhds. of Sugar, of 12 Hund. round, were produced in all the British Sugar Islands in any one Year, that 5000 were shipped for North America, &c. and the rest imported into Great Britain and sold at 42 s. per Hund. that 120000 Hund. were re-exported, and that 42000 Hhds. of Rum and Molasses were made in the same Year.

60000 Hhds. of Sugar at 42 s. per Hund. or 25 l. 4 s. per Hhd.		1512000
Charges per 5000 Hhds of Sugar at 12 l. and 42000 Hhds. of Rum and Molasses at 6 l. —		312000
Hundred.		£ 1824000
l. s. d.	Supplies and Expences in making the Sugar, Package, and Carriage to the Sea Side, as per Computation Numb. I. —	584000
o 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	After deducting 312000 l. for Rum, &c. as above.	175200
o 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Advance since the War 30 per Cent.	759200
o 8 0	Freight, at 4 l. 16 s. per Hhd.	288000
o 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Insurance on the Charges and Duties in the Plantations and on the neat Income, after paying the Home Duties and Charges at 2 l. 1 s. half per Cent. in an Average, which is 28 per Cent. to cover 100 l. and amounts to 3 l. 18 s. per Hhd.	234000
o 1 7	Commission, Brokerage and Port Charges, at 19 s. per Hhd.	57000
1 8 6		579000
		1338200
	Remains —	£ 485800

In the Pound Sterling.

### D U T I E S to be deducted.

o 3 11	Paid in the Plantations 4 1-half per Cent. and for Militia, Fortifications, Attendance on exercising on Alarums, and for Coats, Saddles, Car-	94000
o 4 1	bines, Pistols, Gunpowder, Maintenance of Prisoners, &c. —	
o 8 0	Paid in Great Britain 3 s. 6 d. per Hund. on 600000 Hund. consumed, after deducting 5 per Cent. for Prompt Payment	99750
o 12 0		193750
1 0 0	Remains to the Planters, being the Interest of their Property —	£ 292050
	Charges on one Hund. Wt. of Sugar, as above	1 8 6
	Duties as above	* 0 5 5
	Remains the Planter's neat Income on his Property	† 0 8 1
		50 13 6
		£ 2 2 0

N. B. \* 5 s. 5 d. per Hund. Duty from § 13 s. 6 d. is 40 per Cent. or 8 s. now paid out of every 20 s. Sterling, and the proposed additional Duty of 2 s. 4 d. from † 8 s. 1 d. is 28 1-half per Cent. which is 28 l. 10 s. out of every 100 l. which the Planters in general clear from their Plantations, when 60000 Hhds. of Sugar sell in Great Britain at 42 s. per Hund. Wt.

APPENDIX

# A P P E N D I X A.

## N U M B E R III.

In Time of WAR with *France*.

Suppose 55000 Hhds of Sugar shall be produced, that 5000 shall be shipped to *North America*, &c. and the rest imported into *Great-Britain*, and sold at 48 *s. per Hundred*; that 60000 be re-exported, and that 36000 Hhds of Rum and Molasses are made.

	50000 Hhds of 12 Hundred, at 48 <i>s. per</i> }	—	—	—	1440000
	Hundred, or 28 <i>l. 16 s. per</i> Hhd				
Charges per Hundred Weight.	5000 Hhds of Sugar, at 12 <i>l.</i> and 36000	}		—	276000
	Hhds of Rum and Molasses at 6 <i>l.</i>	}		—	
				<hr/>	1716000
<i>l. s. d.</i>	Expence in Peace	—	—	584000	
o 10	4 After deducting 276000 <i>l.</i> for Rum, &c. as above				
o 5	11 Advanced since the War 30 <i> per Cent.</i>	—		175200	
				<hr/>	759200
o 8	o Freight, at 4 <i>l. 16 s.</i>	—	—	240000	
o 7	8 Insurance, at 4 <i>l. 12 s.</i>	—	—	230000	
o 1	9 Commission, Brokerage and Custom-House }			52500	
	Charges, at 21 <i>s. per</i> Hhd	—	—	5	
<hr/>				<hr/>	522500
1 13 7				<hr/>	1281700

In the Pound  
Sterling.

Remains — *£.* 434300

### D U T I E S to be deducted.

0	4	3	Plantation Duties	—	—	91000	
0	4	1	3 s. 6d. on 540000 Hundred consumed	—	—	89775	
						<hr/>	180775
0	8	4					
0	11	8	Remains to the Planters	—	—	—	£. 253525
						<hr/>	
3	0	0	Charges per Hundred Weight	—	—		1 13 7
			Duties	—	—	* 0 6 0	
			Remains to the Planters	—	—	+ 0 8 5	
						<hr/>	\$ 0 14 5
							<hr/>
							2 8 0

*N. B.* \* 6 *s. per Hund.* Duties, from § 14 *s. 5 d. per Hund.* is 41  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* or 8 *s. 4 d.* now paid out of every 20 *s. Sterling*, and the propos'd additional Duty of 2 *s. 4 d. per Hund.* from † 8 *s. 5 d. per Hundred* is 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* or 27 *l. 10 s.* out of every 100 *l.* that now remains to the Planters in general, when 50000 Hhds of Sugar sell in *Great-Britain* at 48 *s. per Hundred*,

A P P E N D I X



# APPENDIX A.

## NUMBER IV.

In Time of WAR with *France*.

**S**UPPOSE the *British* Sugar Plantations shall be reduced by dry Weather, Hurricane and Blast, besides high Duties, to 45000 Hhds of Sugar of 12 Hund. each, and that 400000 Hund. shall be imported into *Great-Britain*, and all consumed there, and sold at 56 s. per Hund. in an Average, and that 30000 Hhds of Rum and Molasses shall be made, then the Account will stand thus.

	40000 Hhds of Sugar at 56 s. per Hund. or 33 l. 12 s. per Hhd	£. 1344000
Charges per Hundred Weight.	5000 Hhds of Sugar at 12 l. and 30000 Hhds of Rum and Molasses at 6 l.	240000
		<u>1584000</u>

l.	s.	d.		
1	1	8	Expences as per Appendix A. N <sup>o</sup> . II. III.	759200
0	8	0	Freight, at 4 l. 16 s. per Hhd	192000
0	9	4	Insurance, as per N <sup>o</sup> . II. at 5 l. 12 s.	224000
0	2	0	Commissions, &c. 1 l. 4 s.	48000
				<u>464000</u>
2	1	0		<u>1223200</u>
				<u>360800</u>

In the Pound Sterling.

### DUTIES to be deducted.

0	4	5	Plantation Duties	80000
0	4	5	3 s. 6 d. per Hundred on 480000 Hundred	79800
				<u>159800</u>
0	8	10		
0	11	2	Remains for the Planters Interest on their Plantations and Property	201000
				<u></u>
1	0	0	Charges per Hundred as above	2 1 0
			Duty per Hundred as above	* 0 6 8
			Remains to the Planters	† 0 8 4
				<u>£ 0 15 0</u>
				<u>£. 2 16 0</u>

N. B. \* 6 s. 8 d. per Hundred Duties from \$ 15 per Hundred is 44 per Cent. or 8 s. 10 d. now paid out of every 20 s. Sterling, and the propos'd additional Duty of 2 s. 4 d. from † 8 s. 4 d. is 28 per Cent. or 28 l. out of every 100 l. that will remain to the Planters in general, when 40000 Hhds of Sugar sell in *Great-Britain* at 56 s. per Hundred.

APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX B.

## NUMBER I.

*SUGARS produced by the French in the Year 1742, as by Enquiry into that Article, by Order of the French King, &c.*

	Tierces.	Ct.	Qrs.	Ct.
On <i>Martinique</i> and the adjacent Isles	83000 neat	7	2	622500
On <i>Hispaniola</i>	106000	8		848000
	<u>189000</u>			<u>1470000</u>

This is about the Quantity of 122500 Hhds. of 12 Hund. each.

*SUGARS produced by the English in the Year 1742.*

	Hhds. of 12 Hund.	Hund.
Imported into <i>Great Britain</i>	60950	731410
Shipp'd from the Islands to the Northern Colonies and foreign Markets	5000	60000
	<u>65950</u>	<u>791410</u>
Exported from <i>Great Britain</i> to <i>Ireland</i> and all foreign Markets	5236	62831
Consumed in <i>Great Britain</i>	53331	<u>639979</u>

*SUGARS produced by the Portugueze, by Estimate, in the Year 1736, in Brazils.*

	Chefts.	Hund.		Hund.
At <i>Pernaboca</i>	11000 neat	12	in all	132000
<i>Bahia de Dodos Sant.</i>	32000	ditto.		384000
<i>Rio Geneiro, &amp;c.</i>	24600	ditto.		296200
	<u>67600</u> Chefts		Containing	<u>812200</u>

*SUGARS produced by the Dutch.*

	Hund.
About 35000 Hhds. per Ann.	<u>420000</u>



# APPENDIX B.

## NUMBER II.

*SUGARS produced by the English, in an annual Medium, from Christmas 1728 to Christmas 1742, and from thence down to Christmas 1746.*

*On all the British Islands.*

		Hhds. 12 Hund.	Hund.
From Christmas 1728 to Christmas 1735.	—	79536	954437
Shipped from the Islands to the <i>British</i> Northern Colonies, &c.	—	5000	60000
Imported into <i>Great Britain</i>	—	74500	894437
Exported from <i>Great Britain</i> to <i>Ireland</i> and all foreign Markets	—	10580	126961
Consumed in <i>Great Britain</i>	—	63920	767476
From Christmas 1735 to Christmas 1742	—	71289	855471
Shipped from the Islands to the <i>British</i> Northern Colonies, &c.	—	5000	60000
Imported into <i>Great Britain</i>	—	66289	795471
Exported from <i>Great Britain</i> , as above	—	5964	71567
Consumed in <i>Great Britain</i>	—	60325	723904
From Christmas 1742 to Christmas 1746	—	65523	786281
Shipped from the Islands to the <i>British</i> Northern Colonies, &c.	—	5000	60000
Imported into <i>Great Britain</i>	—	60523	726281

APPENDIX

# APPENDIX

*On the Consumption of SUGAR in England, and on Duties thereon.*

The annual Medium for seven Years, from *Christmas* 1728 to *Christmas* 1735, was 76000 Hund. at 3s. 6d. per Hund. £ 126350

Suppose the *British* Sugary shall continue declining to the under-mentioned Quantities, by Means of high Duties, Smuggling, Desertion of our Sugar Planters to foreign Sugar Colonies.

600000 Hund. at 3s. 6d. per Hund.	—	99750	
at 2s. 4d.	—	70000	
		169750	

The Revenue would be advanced *per Ann.* by the additional Duty formerly proposed, £ 43400.

500000 Hund. at 3s. 6d. per Hund.	—	83125	
at 2s. 4d.	—	58333	
		141458	

Gain, ————— £ 15108.

400000 Hund. at 3s. 6d. per Hund.	—	66500	
at 2s. 4d.	—	46666	
		113166	

Loss *per Ann.* by the Declension of } £ 13184  
Quantity, —————

I will not carry my Computation lower than 400000 Hund. because should such a Diminution happen, and continue any Time, by Means of high Duties and otherwise, the *British* Sugar Islands, would, in all Probability, fall into the Hands of their over-powerful Neighbours, at some unlucky Juncture, before any Help could be had from *Europe*.

F I N I S.



